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AGO D/A ltr, 29 Apr 1980

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IN REPLY REFER TO

AD870920

AGDA (M) (8 Jun 70)

FOR OT UT 701286

15 June 1970

SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned, Headquarters, US Army
Inventory Control Center, Vietnam, Period Ending 31 January 1970

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY INVENTORY CONTROL CENTER, VIETNAM
APO San Francisco 96384

AVCA ICC-PM-MD

7 MAR 1970

SUBJECT: Operational Report of U. S. Army Inventory Control Center,
Vietnam, for Period Ending 31 January 1970, RCS CSFOR-65 (R-2)

THRU: Commanding General
1st Logistical Command
ATTN: AVCA GO-0
APO 96384

Commanding General
United States Army, Vietnam
ATTN: AVHCC-DST
APO 96375

Commander in Chief
United States Army, Pacific
ATTN: GPOP-OT
APO 96558

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development
Department of the Army
Washington, D. C. 20315

1. Section 1, Operations: Significant Activities.

The November - January quarter at the Inventory Control Center, Vietnam (ICCV) is best characterized as one of consolidation and adjustment. One

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AVCA ICC-PM-MD

SUBJECT: Operational Report of U.S. Army Inventory Control Center,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1970, RCS CSFOR-65 (R-2)

significant event vastly overshadowed the others: The Vietnam troop withdrawals. Supply managers, in addition to their normal duties, needed to anticipate and accommodate the effects of the withdrawals. These activities were performed in the wake of a reduction in the ICCV force of Department of the Army civilians (DACs) and Vietnamese nationals.

In the Operations Section of this report, each of the ICCV's functional areas will be reviewed. In many cases, statistical information will be presented to convey in precise terms the character of the ICCV's activity. Included this quarter, is a special report on the procedures adopted by the ICCV to cope with the problems posed by the withdrawal of troops from the Vietnam theater.

a. Statement of ICCV Resources.

Two basic resources are of special concern to the ICCV: personnel and computer time. In this section both are discussed.

(1) Personnel. As mentioned later in this report, the ICCV experienced a decline in personnel strength from 641 to 633 during the quarter. New authorized ceiling for Department of the Army civilians (DACs) and Vietnamese civilians necessitated the separation of 32 employees. The decrease in DACs and Vietnamese was partially offset by an increase in enlisted strength. Inclosure 1 illustrates the change in personnel during the quarter.

(2) Computer Resources. During the November - January quarter, the ICCV used three IBM computers to assist in processing requisitions and in managing inventory: a 360/50, a 7010, and a 1460. Inclosure 2 reports how these machines were used during the quarter. Inclosures 3 and 4 compare the average production and program test times and rerun times for the 360/50 and 7010 with the Department of the Army Standards (AR 18-7).

b. Report of Requisition Processing Related Activities.

Part of the mission of the ICCV pertains to the processing of requisitions which are passed from the three in-country supply depots. Basically, the ICCV operates two separate systems: a special-handling, expedited - processing system for Red Ball Express and Red Ball Expanded requisitions, and the normal requisition processing system. In this section, the month's activity in each system will be described as will be a series of special projects and studies undertaken during the quarter.

AVCA ICC-PM-MD

SUBJECT: Operational Report of U.S. Army Inventory Control Center,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1970, RCS CSFOR-65 (R-1)

(1) The Normal Requisition System.

(a) Requisitions which arrive at the ICCV can receive one of four possible actions. The requisition can be returned to the depot through which it initially passed and be filled by replenishment supplies from CONUS (back order); the requisition can be referred to one of the other in-country depots if supplies are available; the requisition may be passed to out-of-country supply sources; or it may be canceled.

(b) During the November - January quarter, the ICCV received 505.8 thousand requisitions from the in-country depots, down 74.8 thousand from the previous quarter. During the quarter, the ICCV initiated 52.3 thousand cancellations, 185.7 thousand referrals, and 36.9 thousand passing actions. Inclosure 5 displays the quarter's requisition processing statistics along with those of the previous quarter.

(c) Periodically, the ICCV performs special studies to assess the age of requisitions as they arrive at the ICCV. During the November - January quarter, one study of 184,000 requisitions showed an average age of approximately 15 to 16 days. The average is approximate because the data, as shown in Inclosure 6, was collected in age groups. The inclosure shows the percentage of the total sample falling in the various age groups.

(2) The Red Ball Requisition Processing System.

(a) The number of Red Ball requisitions arriving at the ICCV increased slightly during the quarter, closing 33 percent above the first month of the quarter. A total of 47,429 Red Ball requisitions were received during the quarter. Approximately 80 percent of these requisitions were passed to out-of-country supply sources as shown in Inclosure 7. The totals for the previous quarter were unavailable.

(b) During this past quarter, several small-scale studies were made to determine the age of the Red Ball requisitions received by the ICCV. Of the one hundred requisition samples, an average of 35 percent were one to three days old when they arrived at the ICCV. An average of 68 percent were six days old or less. Inclosure 8 shows the results of the November and December study.

(3) Special Studies and Projects Pertaining to the Requisition Processing System.

(a) Referral Study.

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AVCA ICC-PH-MD

SUBJECT: Operational Report of U.S. Army Inventory Control Center,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1970, RCS CSFOR-65 (R-2)

1. In late January the ICCV completed an analysis of the in-country requisition referral system. When the ICCV receives a requisition, an attempt is made to fill it at one of the in-country depots when the ICCV Availability Balance File (ABF) shows that assets are available.

2. The recent referral study examined (1) the time required for the requisition to travel from the ICCV to each depot, (2) the time required for each depot to fill the requisitions, (3) the time required for depot-produced status cards for the requisition to travel from the depot to the ICCV, and finally, (4) the study examined the percentage of the referrals which were filled at the depot. The study examined over 400 referrals from the months of July and August. Red Ball referrals were excluded.

3. Inclosure 9 presents the means for each of the variables examined. The average time required for the ICCV-produced referral to travel to the depots was 16 days. The time required for status cards to return to the ICCV also averaged 16 days. The depots required approximately 10 days to make the shipments although the actual times varied between the depots. Finally, it was found that an average of 50 percent of the referrals were filled by the depots. (Those referrals not filled were, of course, returned to the ICCV for further processing.)

(b) Implementation of the New Red Ball Requisition Processing Computer Program.

1. In late November, the ICCV implemented a new Red Ball requisition processing program to replace an earlier program which had proved time-consuming and burdensome. The new program has shown two distinct advantages; improved requisition processing and decreased manual intervention in the processing system.

2. In September, a special study of the time required to process Red Ball requisitions revealed that only 32 percent of the requisitions were processed within one day of their arrival at the ICCV. In December, with the new processing program, 62 percent of the Red Ball requisitions were processed within one day of their arrival. The improvement is unmistakable.

3. The new program eliminates the manual pre-sort necessary with the earlier program to identify errors in the requisitions. The new program contains an automatic screening process which identifies the requisitions with errors and rejects them for review by the item managers.

(4) Commander's Critical Items List (CCIL)

(a) In addition to its normal requisition processing activities, the ICCV participates in a 1st Logistical Command program which provides field

AVCA ICC-PM-MD

SUBJECT: Operational Report of U. S. Army Inventory Control Center,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1970, RCS CSFOR-65 (R-2)

commanders with an immediate reply on the status of requisitions. Twice a month the document numbers of requisitions are submitted to the ICCV. These requisitions are immediately expedited and usually receive a definite supply action within 72 hours after they are received.

(b) Inclosure 10 illustrates the number of requisitions which have been included on the CCIL. The number of items increased slightly during the quarter.

c. Report on Inventory Management Related Activities.

A second aspect of the ICCV mission pertains to the management of in-country supply inventories. By "management" this report refers to those activities required to (1) determine the amount of the supplies which should be maintained in the in-country inventory and (2) those activities required to maintain the level of supplies at the required level. Also, related to the inventory management aspect of our mission are those activities required to maintain an accurate record of the in-country assets and their demands. In this section, the ICCV efforts in these related fields will be examined.

(1) In-Country Inventory. The reported value of the in-country inventory declined during the quarter. As shown in inclosure 11 a decrease of \$125 million was observed. The decline has been attributed primarily to a purification of data on the ICCV Availability Balance File. PEMA Principle and Stock Fund inventories showed the most significant decline.

(2) Availability Balance File (ABF). Currently the ICCV lists 232,190 items in its ABF. This represents a reduction of 14,937 items over the quarter. Inclosure 12 illustrates the monthly trends for each materiel category.

(3) Report on Authorized Stockage List Items (TASL).

(a) In December the criteria for retaining an item on the authorized stockage were changed. Prior to that time five demands in a year were necessary to add an item to the list; thereafter three demands per year were needed to keep the item on the list. In an effort to reduce the size of the TASL, the criteria for retention will increase from three to five over the three month period. In addition, 10 demands will be required for an item to initially be added to the list.

AVCA ICC-PM-MD

SUBJECT: Operational Report of U.S. Army Inventory Control Center
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1970, RCS CSFOR-65 (R-2)

(b) In January, as a result of the initial adjustment in the ASL stockage criteria, the number of TASL lines declined to 71.6 thousand down from 114.0 thousand from the start of the quarter. Inclosure 13 which displays the number of TASL items in each materiel category, illustrates the downward trend.

(c) The number of TASL lines at zero balance with dues-out remained relatively constant over the quarter, but because the total number of ASL line items has decreased, the percentage of ASL lines at zero balance with dues-out has increased (See Inclosure 14). The ASL lines at greater than 1.82 times the requisitioning objectives decreased during the quarter, but because of the recent troop withdrawals, the total number of lines in an excess position remained high.

(4) Report on the Retrograde of Excess Materiel.

(a) The ICCV incorporates three sources for the identification of excess materiel. Project See/Move, which has been active since July of 1969, accounts for the largest value of retrograded excess materiel. This project, which has been described in detail in previous quarterly reports, consists of roving teams of ICCV and depot representatives, which upon the recommendation of depot warehouse personnel, investigate items which are suspected of being excess. This program accounted for the removal of \$13.9 million of materiel during the November - January quarter.

(b) The second source for identifying excess items for retrograde is the item managers. As excess stock is found, it is processed for retrograde. During the quarter \$13.3 million of excess materiel was retrograded at the suggestion of the item managers.

(c) The third source of excess items for retrograde is the ICCV computer. Periodically, the machine-managed items are screened against their requisitioning objective to determine if any qualify for retrograde. This source of retrograde items was active during the quarter but the value of the materiel nominated for removal under this program is unavailable.

(d) Excess removal is an important and viable program at the ICCV. In light of the recent withdrawal of American troop units, the requisitioning objectives for many items have been decreased; as a result, some of the existing balances of materiel becomes excess and qualify for removal. The continued emphasis of the three removal programs will help avoid the accumulation of unusable material.

AVCA ICC PM MD

SUBJECT: Operational Report of U.S. Army Inventory Control Center,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1970, RCS CSFOR-65 (R-2)

(e) Inclosure 15 summaries the quarter's excess retrograde activity.

(5) Project Purify.

(a) Project Purify remained a viable program during the quarter although its accomplishments were markedly down from the previous quarter (Inclosure 16). As described in last quarter's report, Project Purify attempts to correct inaccurate entries in the ICCV ABF and Dues-In File. Each item manager obtains an accurate in-country asset picture for ten items each day. With the revised asset picture, dues-in can be cancelled when the item is found to be in an excess position. Also when the asset is found to exceed its retention limit, excess disposition instructions can be prepared. Finally, in his review of the items' supply situation, the manager can remove from the Dues-In File, those requisitions which have been cancelled or which have already been filled.

(b) During the quarter \$45.7 million of dues-in were removed from the Dues-In File, and \$26.3 million of excess was identified.

(6) Special Supply Management Efforts for Common Service Support Items (CSSI).

(a) By mid-November the supply situation on the 1996 lines of low dollar-value Common Service Support Items had deteriorated to such an extent that a special task force was created to review and correct the situation. All CSSI supply management responsibilities were consolidated in a single branch with six managers to facilitate the review.

(b) The preliminary investigation attributed the degradation in supply support on these items to four independent causes. First, because the CSSI are all machine-managed, the deteriorating supply situation did not become visible to the commodity managers until well after the situation had become serious. The relatively inexpensive CSSI and the Self Service Supply Items (SSSI), which subsequently came under review, were lost among the many other items handled by the commodity divisions.

(c) Two other conditions aggravated the problem. First, during the period of July to November insufficient replenishment cycles were run to maintain the in-country supplies at an adequate stockage level without necessitating unnecessary manual intervention in the system. One of the first tasks of the review team was the creation of a special computer program which immediately produced 3,739 replenishment requisitions on 600 CSSI and SSSI items.

AVCA ICC-PM-MD

SUBJECT: Operational Report of U.S. Army Inventory Control Center,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1970, RCS CSFOR-65 (R-1)

(d) The second condition which aggravated the supply problem pertained to the inadequate requisitioning objectives (ROs) found on many of the items. The ROs are based upon a recent history of item demands. Evidently the demand histories on many of the items were incorrectly reported.

(e) The fourth contributing cause of the deteriorating supply situation on CSS and SSS items pertains to Project Stop/See, a special program initiated over two years ago to reduce the flow of space consuming, non-essential office supplies and paper products to Vietnam. Under this program no replenishment requisitions were allowed to pass to out-of-country sources without prior review of the manager. Unfortunately, many CSS and SSS items appear in the Stop/See program, and because of the difficulties item managers have in attending to low dollar-value, machine-managed items, several CSS and SSS items spent an excessive time on the Stop/See rolls.

(f) With the efforts of the special CSSI task force, the situation has begun to improve. New demand histories have been obtained, requisitioning objectives have been revised and a list of substitute items has been prepared. More importantly, replenishment supplies are now beginning to arrive in-country.

d. Special Report on Redeployment - Related Activities.

The redeployment of troops from Vietnam presented several unique problems for the ICCV. Procedures were needed to adjust the in-country requisitioning objectives for those items used by the troops; procedures were needed for reducing the flow of supplies from the CONUS supply system; and procedures were needed for finding and cancelling requisitions from the withdrawing units. In this section these procedures will be examined.

(1) The Requisitioning Objective (RO) Board of Review.

(a) In August at the direction of the Commanding General of the 1st Logistical Command the RO Board of Review was formed to assist the ICCV commodity managers in adjusting their items' requisitioning objectives. Chaired by the Deputy Commanding General, 1st Logistical Command, and composed of representatives of the ICCV and 1st Logistical Command Staff, the Board reviews the Supply Control Studies for those items whose annual dollar demand exceeds \$350,000. The Board also promulgates guidance to all of the ICCV managers for reducing the supply pipeline and requisitioning objectives.

AVCA ICC-PM-MD

SUBJECT: Operational Report of U.S. Army Inventory Control Center,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1970, RCS CSFOR-65 (R-2)

(b) Concentrating on the super-high dollar-value (SHDV) items, the Board had reviewed 181 Supply Control Studies for 140 different items by early January. In addition, requisitions valued at \$85 million were reviewed. The Board has been credited with a cost avoidance of \$13 million by challenging requisitions of dubious necessity.

(2) Reduction of Pipelines and Requisitioning Objectives.

(a) To accommodate the recent troop withdrawals the ICCV, through the course of the several withdrawals has developed a viable procedure for reducing the flow of supplies to Vietnam and for reducing the in-country requisitioning objectives. Although the procedures varied slightly for each withdrawal phase, the steps roughly ran as follows:

1. Step 1: Pipeline Reduction. The R/O Reduction Planning Committee develops reduction factors based on projected troop withdrawals. These factors are applied to all affected items based on one of the following two criteria:

a. Troop-Related Equipment. If the commodity density is related to troop-strength the ROs for those depots which support the withdrawing troops are immediately reduced by a percentage roughly equivalent to the percent of troops which are withdrawing.

b. End-Item Related Parts: For those items related to particular end items (repair parts), the depot RO are reduced by an amount proportional to the expected reduction in end-item density.

2. Step 2: Cancellation and Frustration of Dues-In. Following the initial reduction, an attempt is made to identify requisitions which have been passed or back ordered for the withdrawing units. All requisitions due-in from CONUS are cancelled except for IPD-02 or Red Ball requisitions. The ICCV has developed a special computer program to assist in identifying and cancelling requisitions which had been placed on back order.

3. Step 3: Demand Adjustments.

a. As the final step in revising the requisitioning objectives, the ICCV recomputes the monthly demand levels for each of the effected items. The revised demand figures, which are used to establish requisitioning objectives will not include demands from any of the units which have withdrawn.

AVCA ICC-PM-MD

SUBJECT: Operational Report of U.S. Army Inventory Control Center,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1970, RCS CSFOR-65 (R-2)

b. For PEMA items - items without ROs-some other adjustment is necessary. Using the AT codes and UIC's of the withdrawing units all active requisitions from the units can be identified and cancelled.

(3) Providing Disposition Instructions. In each of the withdrawals, the redeploying units are required to conduct an inventory of assets on-hand. The USAICCV Commodity Managers review these inventories to denote critical items which are to be returned to depot stocks regardless of packaging. Those items requiring maintenance are repaired prior to return to depot stock. All items still in original depot pack are returned direct to depot stock. PEMA items, after an inspection at the processing point, are reported to the USAICCV Commodity Manager for review. The Commodity Manager recommends an allocation to the USARV G4. After the allocations are made by USARV the ICCV Managers initiate back-order releases to gaining units.

e. Report on Significant Activities in Data Processing.

Although the primary mission of the ICCV pertains to requisition processing and inventory management, much of its resources are devoted to data processing activities. In this section the significant activities of a data processing nature will be covered.

(1) Implementation of Machine Scheduling Procedures.

(a) During the quarter the ICCV implemented new procedures for scheduling the three ICCV computers. Prior to this time scheduling was done for periods of 24 hours during routine meeting in the Data Processing Directorate. It became obvious that 24 hours was an inadequate planning horizon. Longer range plans were necessary to incorporate monthly and semi-monthly statistical reports as well as to properly sequence the flow of jobs without accumulating excessive machine idle time.

(b) As the procedures are now used, a tentative monthly schedule for each of the machines is prepared. All jobs are assigned sequence numbers and priorities for processing. As job priorities change during the month they can be moved upward in the processing queue. The longer horizon and the flexibility of the scheduling system allows a flexibility in adapting the processing schedule to changes in priorities without sacrificing the computer support to the users.

(2) Machine Usage Accounting.

AVCA ICC PM MD

SUBJECT: Operational Report of U.S. Army Inventory Control Center,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1970, RCS CSFOR-65 (R-2)

(a) In November the Data Processing Directorate implemented a new machine usage accounting program which provides a more meaningful breakout of the use of the computers than had been previously available. The earlier procedures proved adequate for punched-card machines and off-line micromation equipment, but could not satisfactorily be applied to the programmable electronic computers.

(b) The new program supplies computation times and central-processing-unit idle times for each of 40 categories of processing encountered at the ICCV. The statistics are accumulated both by processing category and by program numbers, thereby, providing the statistics to those concerned with equipment usage and to those concerned with program running time and efficiency.

f. Report on ICCV Training Activities.

Four major training programs were undertaken during the November - January quarter. Three of these programs were concerned with the 3S or 3SVN supply system while the fourth program was the long term training of Vietnamese in automatic data processing.

(1) Training in the USARPAC Standard Supply System (3S). During the period of 3 November to 14 November, 15 representatives from the ICCV and in-country depots attended the USARPAC orientation program for the 3S Supply System in Okinawa. The instruction addressed the following subjects: MILSTRIP fields, formats, codes, computer processing techniques, MILSTAMP, stock and financial management.

(2) In-Country Training in the Standard Supply System, Vietnam (3SVN).

(a) Following the Okinawa orientation in the 3S system, the ICCV initiated a training workshop with representatives of the in-country depots. The workshop sought to develop programs of instruction in the 3SVN supply system for each of the depots. Following the workshop the depots prepared to offer orientation programs pertaining to the 3SVN logistics system.

(b) The fifteen workshop attendees, most of whom had also attended the USARPAC 3S orientation, succeeded in creating a 56-hour depot instruction program complete with training aids, examinations and lesson plans.

(3) Training of MACV Advisors. During November a short training program was initiated to familiarize MACV advisors with some aspects of the 3SVN system. The advisors, all of whom were assigned with ARVN supply depots, were primarily concerned with reading and understanding the stock

AVCA ICC-PM-MD

SUBJECT: Operational Report of U.S. Army Inventory Control Center,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1970, RCS CSFOR-65 (R-2)

status reports which are produced periodically by the 3SVN system. Because the reports are microfilmed before they are distributed, the instruction also addressed the problems of operating and maintaining various microfilm readers.

(4) Training of Vietnamese in Data Processing.

(a) Approximately 18 months ago the ICCV undertook a long-range training program in data processing for Vietnamese employees. During the 18 months of classroom and on-the-job instruction, Vietnamese Government Service (VGS) - grade 3 employees developed enough expertise to qualify as computer system operators, programmers or supply system analysts. During November the first group completed their training program, and received promotions to the grade VGS-9. The class of five is now at work in the Data Processing Directorate of the ICCV.

(b) Also, during November, the third class in the program began their instruction. (The second class began the 18-month program in January 1968). This class of ten was selected from a list of enthusiastic and qualified applicants - all of whom possessed a Bacalaureate - 2 (high school diploma) or a college degree, passed the English Language Differential Test, and passed the Automatic Data Processing Aptitude Test.

(c) Because of the unanticipated ease with which the trainees have progressed, the training program for this third class has been reduced to 61 weeks. During that period the trainees receive classroom instruction and hands-on experience for the programming and operation of punched card equipment, IBM 1460, 7010 and 360/50 computers. In addition the final phase of their program addresses the problems, supply systems and computer systems installation.

g. Report on Personnel-Related Activities.

During the November - January quarter, the ICCV underwent a small reorganization and a reduction of force. In this section each of these actions will be described.

(1) Realignment of the Programming Division.

AVCA ICC-PM-MD

SUBJECT: Operational Report of U.S. Army Inventory Control Center,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1970, RCS CSFOR-65 (R-2)

(a) In January the Programming Division, which had been formerly attached to the Director of Data Processing, was assigned to the Director of Plans and Management. This reorganization was necessary to align the systems analysis and systems programming functions within a single directorate. With the realignment, the Directorate of Data Processing becomes essentially an operations-oriented unit primarily concerned with the operation of the computer equipment and the distribution and control of reports and other documents.

(b) The Directorate of Plans and Management on the other hand, becomes a cohesive organization capable of formulating policies and incorporating these policies into computer programs. Before the reorganization the difficulties of incorporating new procedures had been sizeable. Under the Data Processing Directorate, the system programmers were more attentive to problems of computer operation than problems of supply systems.

(2) Drawdown of Personnel. In December the ICCV received a manpower voucher which reduced the authorized number of the Department of the Army Civilians (DACs) from 143 to 128 and reduced the authorized number of Vietnamese civilians from 113 to 90. These reductions were carried out by the end of January resulting in the actual strengths shown in Section 1b.

2. Section II, Lessons Learned: Commanders Observations, Evaluations and Recommendations.

a. Personnel. None

b. Operations.

(1) Reprogramming for the Decade Change.

(a) Observation: For a period of six weeks all programming activities at the ICCV were halted so that programming teams could modify many of the JSVN programs which could not accommodate decade change. This interruption of programming activities and the subsequent interruption in normal computer operation to accommodate program testing was a needless burden on our operation.

(b) Recommendations: Suggest that those activities responsible for developing systems, such as, the Standard Supply System (3S) be made aware of the inconvenience involved in correcting such oversights. When the software system is being used daily, and when the computer resources are limited, corrections of such programming errors can be particularly costly.

AVCA ICC-PM-MD

SUBJECT: Operational Report of U.S. Army Inventory Control Center,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1970, RCS CSFOR-65 (R-2)

Design of systems must be thoroughly reviewed to assure that known future requirements are included.

(2) Program Documentation.

(a) Observation: The ICCV has suffered from problems created by an inadequate system documentation program. Although it would be impossible to cost-out the effects of these problems, the importance of systems documentation is unmistakable. Unfortunately, having once carelessly documented a system or having once not insured that system changes be added to the documentation, it becomes exceedingly difficult to reestablish control. Programmers and analysts alike tend to lose confidence in the programs. Supply managers become embittered with the program failures which play havoc with their data files. Controls have been established to assure changes are properly documented.

(b) Recommendation: One of the fundamental lessons learned in reviewing the operation of the USAICCV is the lesson of how dependent the entire organization is upon the performance of the computers. It is imperative that the supply system programs be available in an accurate form for all to review and understand. Those organizations responsible for the training of programmers and analysts should be made cognizant of these facts.

c. Training.

(1) Training of Local Nationals.

(2) Observations: The ICCV Automatic Data Processing Training Program for Vietnamese civilians is one of the more successful Vietnamization programs. The program has met an enthusiastic response from the Vietnamese - a response which had not been anticipated. Inquiries frequently have come from grade 9 Vietnamese civilians who are willing to drop to grade 3 simply to qualify for the program.

1. The enthusiasm of the Vietnamese has carried over to the classroom and to their work. The original 18 month program has been compacted to 12 months primarily because of the unanticipated ability of the trainees to assimilate the materiel.

AVCA ICC PM MD

SUBJECT: Operational Report of U.S. Army Inventory Control Center,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1970, RCS CSFOR-65 (R-2)

2. The enthusiasm of the trainees has been attributed to two causes. First, the training program appeals to a sense of accomplishment. The Vietnamese enter the program as VGS-3 employees and leave as VGS-9. This progress in grade is contingent only on acceptance and completion of the program and not on any accomplishment during the program.

3. The second source of enthusiasm pertains to the trainees' regard for the kind of training which they receive. All seem to recognize that they are participating in a program which (1) will greatly further their careers and (2) which under other circumstances would be very costly.

(b) Recommendations: Suggest some cognizance be made of these observations in any future evaluation of Vietnamese training programs.

d. Intelligence. None

e. Logistics. None

f. Organization. None

g. Other. None

16 Incl

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Incl 1, 5 - 15 wd HQ, DA

[Signature]
JOHN J. WREN
Colonel, FA
Commanding

AVCA GO-MH (7 Mar 70) 1st Ind
SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned of the US Army Inventory
Control Center Vietnam for period ending 31 January 1970
RCS CSFOR-65 (R2)(U)

DA, Headquarters, 1st Logistical Command, APO 96384 30 MAR 1970

TO: Commanding General, United States Army, Vietnam, ATTN: AVHGC-DST,
APO 96375

1. The Operational Report - Lessons Learned submitted by Headquarters,
US Army Inventory Control Center Vietnam for the quarterly period ending 31
January 1970 is forwarded.

2. Pertinent comments follow: Reference item concerning reprogramming for
the decade change, page 13, paragraph 2b(1). Paragraph 5d of IC Reg 18-1
as changed, assigns the CO, USAICCV with the responsibility of providing
"...systems design and computer programming support for staff elements of
this headquarters..." and "...Operating the Headquarters, 1st Logistical
Command ADP in support of...Headquarters, 1st Logistical Command staff
elements...". With reference to 3SVN, paragraph 6b(2)(c) states that
"...changes to this system can only be made by Headquarters, USARPAC
(Field Systems Agency) or by the ICCV when authority is so delegated by
the former." From the above it is clear that the CO, USAICCV would have
been responsible for planning the change if USARPAC had delegated the
authority to make such change. No such instruction was ever received and
this headquarters was finally forced to make the decision locally at the
last minute. As a part of the consolidation of HQ, 1st Logistical Command
and HQ, USARV a Logistics Data Service Center is being established on 13
April. Responsibility for this type of planning will then be assigned to
that organization.

3. Concur with the basic report as modified by this indorsement.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

TEL: LBN 4862



DONALD R. WILLIAMS
LTC, AGC
Deputy AG

CF:
DA ACSFOR
ICCV

AVHGC-DST (7 Mar 70) 2d Ind

SUBJECT: Operational Report of US Army Inventory Control Center, Vietnam,
for Period Ending 31 January 1970, RCS CSFOR-65 (R-2)

Headquarters, United States Army, Vietnam, APO San Francisco 96375 13 APR 1970

TO: Commander in Chief, United States Army, Pacific, ATTN: GPOP-DT,
APO 96558

1. This headquarters has reviewed the Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the quarterly period ending 31 January 1970 from Headquarters, US Army Inventory Control Center, Vietnam and concurs with the comments of indorsing headquarters except for those comments pertaining to program documentation.

2. Comments follow:

a. Reference item concerning "Reprogramming for the Decade Change", page 13, paragraph 2b(1): nonconcur. Sufficient resources, both personnel and equipment, were available within USARPAC to complete the required decade changes. This is an internal problem. No action required by higher headquarters.

b. Reference item concerning "Decade Change", paragraph 2, 1st Indorsement: nonconcur. The 1st Logistical Command, not USARPAC, was the headquarters responsible for integrating the decade changes into the 3SVN data system, since 1st Log Comd has long ago assumed local authority to modify 3SVN. Confusion which existed concerning this responsibility should have been clarified with USARPAC well in advance of the last minute referred to in the 1st Indorsement. No action required by higher headquarters.

FOR THE COMMANDER:



D. J. WINTER
1LT, AGC

Assistant Adjutant General

Cy furn:
1st Log Comd
USAICCV

GPOP-DT (7 Mar 70) 3d Ind

SUBJECT: Operational Report of HQ, US Army Inventory Control Center,
Vietnam, for Period Ending 31 January 1970, RCS CSFOR-65 (R2)

HQ, US Army, Pacific, APO San Francisco 96558 20 APR 70

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development, Department of the
Army, Washington, D. C. 20310

This headquarters concurs in subject report as indorsed.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:



D.D. CLINE

2LT, AGC

Asst AG

360/50 UTILIZATION (Hours: Minutes)

	<u>NOV</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>JAN</u>
Productive	541:25	585:02	573:37
Rerun	51:11	37:34	27:17
Test	95:42	79:54	91:48
Maintenance	30:45	28:28	47:28
Environment Failure		9:14	3:40
Idle	:56	3:50	:10
TOTAL	720	744	744

7010 UTILIZATION (Hours: Minutes)

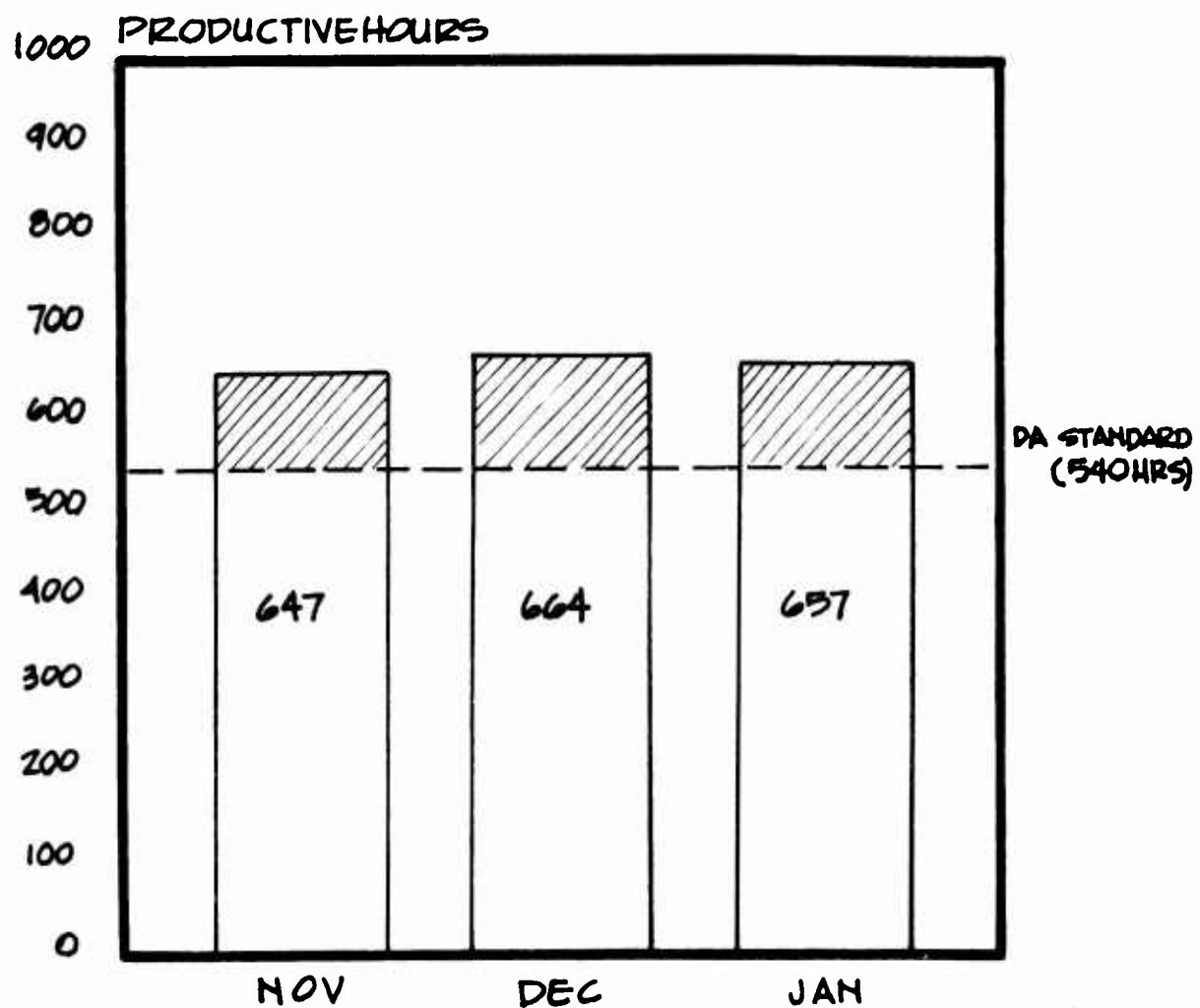
	<u>Nov</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>JAN</u>
Productive	608:52	553:30	536:15
Rerun	32:10	38:15	44:15
Test	49:11	110:18	112:39
Maintenance	29:07	27:57	34:55
Environment Failure		12:49	3:50
Idle	:25	1:11	2:05
TOTAL	720	744	744

1460 UTILIZATION (Hours: Minutes)

	<u>NOV</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>JAN</u>
Productive	639:53	650:58	632:38
Rerun	7:45	14:13	25:28
Test	26:17	45:43	30:53
Maintenance	38:28	27:35	24:18
Environment Failure		3:31	:58
Idle	7:47	2:00	29:45
TOTAL	720	744	744

SOURCE: ICCV, DPD-Computer Utilization reports

PRODUCTIVE TIME vs DA STANDARD

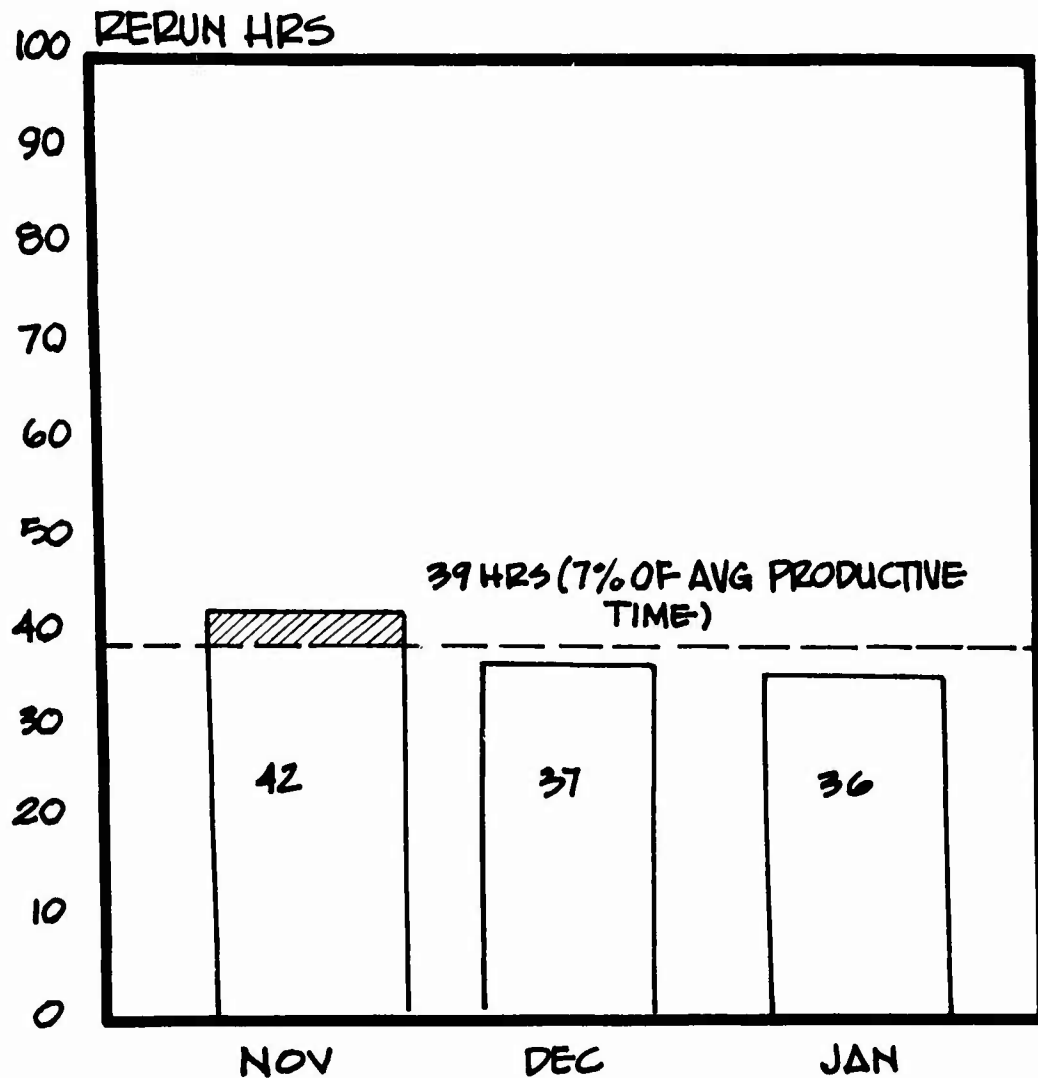


AVG HRS: 360/50 AND 7010

SOURCE: ICCV, DPD-COMPUTER UTILIZATION REPORTS
(AR-18-7)

Incl 3

RERUN TIME vs DA STANDARD(MAXIMUM)



AVG HRS: 360/50 AND 7010

SOURCE: ICCV - DPD - COMPUTER UTILIZATION REPORTS
(AR-18-7)

Incl 4

UNCLASSIFIED

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22

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